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# BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER. . . . . OFFICE NO. 11, CORNHILL, BOSTON.

NO. 9---VOL. XXVIII.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1843.

Bastan Reconsti

WHOLE NO. 1420.

### RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder.] DIVINE FELLOWSHIP-No. VII.

ITS FORM. The form of the Divine Fellowship will and ought to change with circumstan ces. God changes not, but man changes life changes, seasons change, all things change. When the Son of God was on earth, he was unchangeable, but he adapted himself to the necessities of man, to ed himself to the necessities of man, to the accidents of man. We are commanded to pray always,—in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving to make known our requests unto God; we are commanded to trust in the Lord, to commit our way unto the Lord, to cast our burden upon the Lord, to submit ourselves unto God, to rely on the Lord, to rest in the Lord, to wait on the Lord, to rest in the Lord, to exult in Lord, to rejoice in the Lord, to exult in our God, and this not occasionally, but continually, always. Now who does not see that compliance with this command were utterly impossible for man, upon whose very person is written "passing away," if he were restricted to any other forms than such as are suitable to the decorous expression of the sentiment appropriate to the passing hour. To day we are overtaken by some easily besetting sin, ensnared by some unexpected temptation, forget some imperative duty, or are, spiritually, lifeless and stupid. To cay to confess and to bewail our sin is the obvious, the natural, and imperative predominant form of our fellowship; acupon the long-suffering kindness of our our own or anothers, press upon our no congregation with whom we worship

an appearance of the coming of the Lord-we break out in earnest petition to the King of kings. Again, we wait for a blessing for our friends which seems delayed, and our souls are poured out in intercession. Now matters arise which seem to us worthy the notice of our Lord. be, we cannot speak to others, and we read the matter before the Lord. An answer to sound prayer is long delayed, and we argue the matter before the Hear-er of prayer. In our hungering and thirsting after righteousness, in our deep distress, in our sensons of stupidity, we look unto the Lord, and having found Him whom our soul loveth we break forth into singing, adoration, thanksgiving and In all these forms our fellowship with God is clothed-not by any unbending rule, but as our changing circumstances create the occasion.

### EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES. Mr. Editor,-Will you allow me room for a few remarks on a single sentence

onization scheme really think it the best way to do good to the slave, I am ready ing the speeches of its chief supporters. Clay, Wise, &c. believe that they would are so wedded, and which they profess to believe, is the bulwark of American lib-

As "S" admits that some of us "really him Contributing to such a result, he and dust to answer the wants of nature. A great many died; and we buried them We must intreat thin, therefore, not only by his regard for the cannibal would rise in our hearts. At the freedom of those whose freedom is cuirassier was in fact killed for food by confessed he had before done the same by two other comrades. Treatment of citizens.—As the French way "to do good to the slave," let him go on in it. We have no desire, and shall make no attempt, to hinder him; and if, in process of time, we find that he does good faster than we, we shall rejoice in his greater success.

his greater success. He speaks of Mr. Clay and Mr. Wise, the cries of those to whom they belongas advocates of perpetual slavery; as men who "profess to believe that it [slavery] is the bulwark of American liberty." Here "S." confounds two classes of men where sections. and on the other, when have publicly avowed their belief that slavery is a good institution, and ought to be regarded as the "corner stone of our who, fearful of being lost, ran crying afpolitical edifice." But these men are all decided and open enemies of the Colonization Society. Mr. Clay never has "professed to believe" any such doctrine concerning slavery. Whenever he has spoten of it as good or evil, he has always pronounced it to be evil; and whenever he has spoken concerning the desirableness of its permanence, he has always avowed his desire that it may come to an

emancipate his slaves? To this I should reply, in the first place, that whether sincere or not, he professes to think slavery an evil, and to desire its termination; and not, "S." has charged upon him, to think it a good institution, and to desire its continuance. In the second place, I suppose he is sincere, but not so place, I suppose he is sincere, out not so much in earnest as northern men think he ought to be. As he stated at a public he ought to be. As he stated at a public meeting in Ohio, a few months since, he owns about fifty slaves, worth about fifty slaves, worth about fifty teen thousand dollars. I suppose he would give something—perhaps half the assumed value of his slaves—perhaps the whole of them,—perhaps even a larger amount,—to bring the whole system to an end; but he is no zealous enough against slavery to give fifteen thousand dollars for the sake of effecting so little towards its extinction, as would be effected by emancipating his fifty slaves. ted by emancipating his fifty slaves. I suppose this to be the state of many minds in the Southern States. I am glad they are so near the truth, and am willing to co-operate with them in all the right things which they will consent to do; hoping that in this way, they will be led to see their duty more clearly, and act more efficiently. As for Mr. Wise, I am not one of his admirers. I believe he once made a speech at a meeting of the Colo-nization Society; but I know not why he should be called one of its "chief sup-porters." His professed belief concerning slavery is probably much like that of Mr.

Clay.

Let me invite particular attention to the fact already adverted to, that those the fact already adverted to. the fact already adverted to, that those who defend slavery as a good institution which ought to be perpetual, are, to a man, opposers of the Colonization Society. "Can any one believe" that they, being slave-holders themselves, hiving in so perseveringly and so bitterly as they E. pursued a and which they profess to believe is the bulwark of American liberty?" How can "S" escape from his own reasoning, not as he erroneously imagined them

The remainder of his article I willingly leave to the consideration of those who have read and remember the whole cor-

respondence. Yours, truly,
JOSEPH TRACY.
Colonization Office, Boston, Jan. 20, 1842.

# AFTER-SCENES OF BATTLE.

Treatment of soldiers after their capture. -A French army in Spain had no soon in the last communication of your correspondent "S?" He says:—

"That some of the friends of the Colwere burnt alive, and all the survivors subjected to a series of such extreme privations and sufferings as thinned their to admit; but can any one, after read- ranks with fearful rapidity. 'Fatigue and insufficient provision,' says one of the victims, ' rendered many incapable of risuphold any plan whose remotest tenden- ing after a night's halt, to renew their march, and dawn exhibited to us the stifors were so gaunt and emaciated, that a As "S" admits that some of us "really poor fellow would sometimes drop to the think" that Colonization is at present earth in the extremity of weariness and think" that Colonization is at present "the best way to do good to the slave," and as he has virtually admitted that it these sufferers; but they were either left will do good to the "eighteen in Kentucky," we must beg of him the privilege sufferers that they were either left they should be beind to perish, or bayoneted on the spot. On our arrival at St. Lucar, we have the spot of th of doing good in the way that appears to us best. As "S" will not pretend to infallibility, he will of course admit that possibly we may be right, and his opposition wrong. Certain it is, that opposition like his has already done mischief.

Description. With scarce a sittength enough to crawl to our detestation like his has already done mischief. By inducing men to withhold their contributions from the society, it has prevented the emigration of slaves who, like those eighteen, had the offer of freedom; and in consequence, some of them have already been sold into hopeless bondage cattle, amidst vermin and pestilential effor life. The responsibility for the present thraidom of the men thus sold, rests, severity, that many of my companions

remain before us, the savage longings of ed. Probably there was no one am nd danger, but by his desire for his own peace of mind in view of their future con-

his greater success.

But I had chiefly in view another point.

to the centre of the town, we found sologood work to be performed, in which he y." Here "S." confounds two classoff men, whose sentiments are very lears, asked only that their lives might lears, asked only that their lives might meeting it was expected he was sick. different, and does injustice to those of one class, by imputing to them the sentiments of the other. Mr. McDuffie, and

# OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. ABIGAIL H. DIMON.

Died, at Fairfield, Ct. Jan. 31st. And GAIL H. youngest daughter of the late Ebenezer Dimon, Esq. of that place. Her last words were, "I am a redeem-Her last words were, "I am a redeemed sinner, going to my home in glory."
Thus terminated, in the full faith and hope of the gospel, her short but useful and exemplary life. Much of the time, during the last three or four years of it, was spent over the sick beds of her near relatives; and the faithful, devoted, and skilful manner in which she discharged and kind attention to sick neighbors and friends, will long be held in sweet remembrance. But this is not all that endeared her to her friends and society. She possessed a fine and cultivated undering, a lively fancy, a benevolent and disinterested disposition, and a cheerful temper. These various talents were all benefit the social circle in which she lived. Having early become a Christian, her religion steadily bore fruit in uncompromising firmness of principle, in active and self-denying efforts to do good to others, and in a firm and lively faith which was uniform in health, and an unshaken support during the slow but certain ap-proach of death. She died deeply lamented, having lived not long, but well.

Died, at Monument, Sandwich, Jan. 29th, Capt. WILLIAM ELLIS, of typhoid

pleurisy, aged 49 years.

Well known to his fellow citizens, his integrity of character won the esteem the midst of slave-holders, and seeing the and secured the regard of his acquaintoperations of the society in their own ance. Just in all his transactions, his exneighborhoods, do not know what its ten-dency is? Or that they would oppose it cial and happy. For many years Capt. seafaring life; and the dar gers of the deep taught him sympathy a system to which they are so wedded, and which they profess to believe is the and charitable, it afforded him pleasure to supply the wants of the needy, and alpangs of human suffering. applied to facts as they really are, and Possessed of a generous nature, he chose to look on the bright, rather than the dark, side of human character; he sought out the good deeds of others, and over-looked their faults. Of a cheerful disposition, his natural good nature easily dif-fused itself in the society in which he mingled. Life he considered a blessing,

ers, unless it were to do a kindness.

"His last sickness, though painful and severe, he bore with patience, and submission. He thought much on religion, and experienced that peace of mind for which he had long sighed. He was ready and willing to depart, and be where he might be forever free from sin.

"Thou art gone to the grave-but we will not de-

for life. The responsibility for the present thraldom of the men thus sold, rests, not on the society, which was anxious to secure their freedom, but upon its opposing into the sea.'

When landed on the desolate island of the necessary funds to the nec of Cabrera, we were exposed to every withheld. "If "S" is successful in this attempts to influence the public mind, those eighteen in Kentucky must also be sold, and the responsibility must rest on of food, we sometimes response in the minds of others, but such as to answer the wants of nature. Present him before all as a worthy examined to such a result, he ple for their imitation. He loved the and yet the whole tendency of his arti-immediately in the sea, under the horrible kingdom of Christ. For the prosperity cles is, to inflict that injury on them, and apprehension that, should their bodies of Zion he constantly labored and praykingdom of Christ. For the prosperity A us for years past who has mourned so much over her desolations. No one who has been more willing to make effort to repair these desolations. Were any wandering from the path of duty, he was among the first to go in the spirit of kind-ness and love and try to reclaim them.

very face."
Nine days before he died he met with tries.

first attacked, he felt that "he had no will of his own; his will was lost in the will of God. He said he never in any sickness before had so much evidence of his be-ing reconciled to God, as he had at this time. His mind was very weak during his sickness, and some wandering, so that he was unable to converse much. But his thoughts were evidently on spiritual things, and the last two days were spent mostly in prayer. A few hours before his spirit took its flight, he was asked if he was willing to die, when the Lord's time should come. He replied, "I think so." Some may regret that he did not have strength to say more during his sickness. But he said and did his work in health; the time when it ought to be done. He has left an example that will speak louder than any words that might have been said on a

dying bed.

The funeral exercises were held in the meeting house on the 6th inst. and the large concourse of people showed that a deep sensation was spread through the whole community by his death. The sorrow of their hearts was depicted on their countenances. All seemed to feel it appropriate to say, "help Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, the faithful fail from among the children of men."

### THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

Rev. G. B. Cheever, in his discourse before the New England Society of the city of New-York, places the Christian Sabbath among the

"We possess this blessing, through the mingled. Lite he comforts so as to constiand enjoyed its comforts so as to constitute his own happiness, and contribute
preciousness and the preserving power of
this blessing. A thousand times better

mount importance of movals over politics; and on
this blessing. A thousand times better As a parent, he was affectionate and provident; a neighbor, peaceable and obliging; a friend, faithful and generous of this institution, than the looseness of his remarks to our columns. He says: the austere strictness, with which our this point what he says is so full of truth and -and as a citizen, he was public-spirited which too often characterizes their deand benevolent. Industrious, and ever active, he accomplished much with little noise; attending closely to his own affairs, he meddled not with those of oth- it keeps, the Sabbath. The reasons are as simple and plain as the daylight. Wherever the Sabbath is kept, it makes holy and well educated families. It in-fuses into the poor and ignorant a sense of the blessings of cleanliness, knowledge, and virtue, and an ambition to possess them. It links the weeks of households, villages, cities, communities, with a gold-en chain of order and of love running plore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb; time, we are all at school together. It Thy Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,

And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

A FRIEXD.

DEA. HERVEY PETTEE.

Died, in Foxboro', Jan. 3, 1843, after a sickness of 9 days, Dea. Hervey Pertage as sickness of 9 days, Dea. Hervey Pertage as lockness of 9 days, Dea. Hervey Perta iet fireside, as well as the solemnity of the Sanctuary, it increases our ens the pulses of affectionate hearts in the ties of the family constitution, and pre-vents the utter weaning of the heart from home, in men who would otherwise live in the world and be of the world entirely. But this is not all :- our Sabbath is a day of sacred rest, but not of indolence ;

it is a day of intellectual and spiritual awakening; a day in which a great, on-ward, lofty impulse is given simultaneous-ly to the minds of a whole people, in the bringing of themes before them, which are a study for the intellect of angels. So that the Sabbath, as God has instituted it, does more to enlarge and invigoes. It is like a periodic inundation of the and harvested with virtues and blessings. This, most certainly, is the grand real for the intellectual superiority of Protestant over Catholic countries, where the Sabbath is merely a waste and dissipa-

so much fatigued with the labors of the day, that he would be obliged to sit down on his way home to rest him—still be persevered in coming as regularly as the week came round. And could one have followed him in his retired pathway home, he might have often beard his prayers ascend to God to carry on his work among us.

His consistent humble life gave him an Herotago and the consistent humble life gave him an Herotago and the constant strain. I am strongly impressed by the recollection of your endeavor to pressed by the recollection of your endeavor to the Alps, under the Helvetic confederacy, which, for five hundred years, have been concur. If he had suffered his mind to enjoy which, for five hundred years, have been concur. If he had suffered his mind to enjoy such occasional remissions, it is highly probable the strings would never have snapped as they did not think I should feel for him so very deeply."—Life of Wilberforce, Vol. 5, page 134.

Nine days before he died he met with his brethren in the public prayer meeting; and in an affectionate address to the impenitent he said, "We know not but this may be the last time with some of us." And so it proved; for the next morning, instead of being able to go to the house of worship, he was obliged to send for a physician, and he found that a fever was settled upon him. God had given him a previous preparation for his sickness and death—for he remarked to his Pastor that when he was first attacked, he felt that "he had no will tion was esteemed a virtue, and where, though allowed, it was esteemed a sin; but, all things considered, I have never seen a more disgraceful form of such profanation, than here in New York, under the very eye of the authorities, prevails in the daily Sabbath sale of polluted and

MORALS AND POLITICS. We have already given our readers severa which we consider to be, from beginning to end, a remarkably able and sound exposition of the true principles of politics. It would be well for our country if the sentiments of the sermon were more prevalent; and we wish it were circulated far and wide. It is just what was needed in these days of political degeneracy. The moral aspects of politics have heen so long overlooked, that people begin to doubt whether there can be any mopolitics have long since been thoroughly divorced. The doctrine of our fathers, that the maintenance of good government essentially depends upon piety, religion and morality, is practically repudiated; and the patriotism which founded our glorious confederacy, has degenerated into mere selfishness. We heard elements necessary to national greatness. He cism—but it seemed a slight step from the sublime to the ridiculous, when we saw, at the close of the campaign, almost the whole army "We possess this blessing, through the goodness of God, in a greater purity perhaps than any other people. The permanence of our institutions, the perpetuity of our freedom, depends greatly upon

> importance that we cannot but transfer the whole "Moral services are of a higher character than political. They are of more permanent and salutary tendency. The political benefits men are able to confer are often limited and uncertain. States-men of equal integrity and wisdom, will propose different and even opposite schemes of policy. But in morals, as

sense of the blessedness of home, makes homely blessings more precious, quickwhich are vital to the general welfare. In our devotion to politics, and in our idolament of the law. It should have been ment of the law. try of republican institutions, we ought to be aware, that after ample security has man and Christian legislation.—Lamarbeen obtained for individual rights, as of tine. conscience, property, and person, reputation and life, the happiness of a commu-nity depends immeasurably more on its moral and intellectual condition, its doare free. In a community, where essential rights are not grossly infringed by the civil power, and where friendship imparts its kindness, and sympathy tenders its ministrations, and honor walks erect in all the intercourse of life, and benevolence Were any to visit their brethren to stir the priest minds to more interest in spiritual things, he was among the first to go.

Were any afflicted they shared in his sympathy and prayers. In fact there was no good work to be performed, in which he did not take a prominent part.

His deep interest in spiritual things was seen in his constant and punctual attendance on the meetings of the church. Although he was obliged to walk a mile and a half, yet if he was absent from a meeting it was expected he was sick. Some years ago when the number attending the weekly church meeting was small, he said to his brethren and sisters he would attend it as long as any one, and he fully redeemed his pledge. During the past summer he was sometimes so much fatigued with the labors of the day, that he would be obliged to sit down on the work of the past summer he was sometimes so much fatigued with the labors of the day, that he would be obliged to sit down on the past summer he was sometimes so much fatigued with the labors of the day, that he would be obliged to sit down on the past summer he was constant train. I am strongly income and he fully redeemed his pledge. During the past summer he was sometimes so much fatigued with the labors of the day, that he would be obliged to sit down on the past summer he was constant train. I am strongly income and he fully redeemed his pledge. During the past summer he was sometimes so much fatigued with the labors of the day, that he would be obliged to sit down on the fatigue was home to see that the strong has been in his kindness, and sympathy tenders its ministrations, and honor walks erect in all the intercourse of life, and benevolence of ment and the tercrourse of life, and benevolence in all the intercourse of life, and benevolence in all the inte while directed by justice and truth, and no longer; and the same is true of all governments on earth. The Danes under a legal despotism, and a fortunate succession of kings, have had a higher and more uniform measure of social happiness, the been found and the social happiness, the social happiness and the social happiness, the social happiness are social happiness, the social happiness are social happiness, the social happiness are social happiness.

order of succession to the presidential chair-what are these, important as they are, compared with the cherishing of those habits and virtues, which are the basis of all we prize, in the relations and intercourse of social life? Yet how much more deep-ly do these political subjects arrest the attention and move the feelings of this entire nation-and when introduced into our

the party revolution which was effected in this as of bankruptcy, of divorce, and of capcountry two years ago, by means of an excite- ital punishments, not to make their mored laws of God, and set an example to the community of contemning his publish-ed will? Can it be right for politicians so to manage the business of elections, and the discussion of public measures, and

DEATH OF ZUINGLIUS.

right principles and conduct involve higher consequences, so it is more easy to too much forgotten this. They think with which he accompanied the er consequences, so it is more easy to discover them. Divine Wisdom has only of nations and individuals. They shed the strongest light upon what is most important to man. Indeed, it has been accounted the great merit of government, to refrain from doing evil, rather than attempt to confer positive benefits. While it can do little to improve morality and of Christianity, has been barbarous in

portance, there is a constant tendency to but it is that society in which the laws and even sacrifice moral considerations of family comforts, should have been moral and intellectual condition, its do-mestic and social habits, than on the de-his church, 'Lo! I am with you to the cision of any political questions, or even end of the world,' has been unanswerably of government. Our chief realized in the continued existence of the sources of unhappiness are those social evils which arise, not from the mistakes and incompetence of rulers, but from in-dividual violations of moral obligation. The evils of a despotism may be slight, fused and tolerated among a people who are free. In a community, where essential rights are not grossly infringed by the

end. It is unjust to charge him with professing to believe, as "S" charges upon him.

But "S" may ask, "Is he not a slave, holder? and if sincere, would he not emancipate his slaves?" To this I should reply, in the first place, that whether on those realms, have their population been as intelligent and virtuous, as comfortable and happy, as are, at this moment, the people of despotic Prussia, where there is general order, private virtue, and the most perfect system of universal education on the globe? Compare two countries under the same political constitution, the extremes naturally and morally of the Luited Kingdom—not commend will come to their assistance when you morally of the United Kingdom—not compare, but contrast the barren but noble Scotland, with the fertile but miserable him alone, and not upon men. I submit Ireland—the improved moral and social myself to his will. condition of the one, with the debasement, tumult and pauperism of the other, and this after six centuries of Bri.ish dominion. Such facts are not adduced to prove the cause of freedom, when a ball struck

that despotism is preferable to rational freedom, or that a bad government is better than a good one, but to show, as they

ter than a good one, but to show, as they do incontestibly, that the welfare of a state depends more on the diffusion of intelligence and individual virtue, than on telligence and individual virtue, than on soundness of its political theories, or perfection of its civil polity.

arms upon his breast, and remained with his eyes fixed on heaven. Some of the the soundness of its civil polity.

"If the happiness of a people does not depend mainly on their form of govern-depend mainly on their speech was gone, but depend mainly on their form of government, much less does it on the decision of general questions of policy which arise under its administration, which are often temporary and magnified into fictitious importance by the severated rision of the processed determination. temporary and magnified into fictitious importance by the perverted vision of party. Our public domain, a national exchequer, protection and revenue, or the them, and drove his sword into his BENEFIT OF A SINGLE TRACT. rality in politics. And as to religion, that and legislative assemblies, how much more of met a man who directed him to the near-

In attempting to cross a river in America, Dr. Coke missed the ford and got into deep water, but by catching hold of a bough, reached dry land in safety.
After drying his clothes in the sun, he legislative assemblies, how much more of zeal and eloquence do they call forth—than any questions pertaining to universal education, or to the conservation of the public morals. Is not this an evil! I is it right that such a great proportion of our political zeal, and even of our legislation, should have no respect to the highest interests of the land? Is it right, in legisting on subject, that have a moral hearing. a great deal about the moral grandeur of ting on subjects that have a moral bearing, the provincial conferences, in company with about thirty other persons, a young man requested the favor of being allowed ment which, if it had been created in a really all bearing a paramount consideration? to converse with him; and on asking him moral cause, would have been called fanati- Can it be right to contravene the reveal- if he recollected being in such a part of if he recollected being in such a part of America about five years ago, he re-plied in the affirmative. 'And do you recollect, sir, in attempting to cross the river, being nearly drowned?' the discussion of public measures, and the whole of political warfare, as to depress the standard of public virtue and demoralize society? Such public conduct, by its deteriorating character, and by its corrupting influence it is considered. sinks in the public regard just about in proportion the carefulness with which we guard and preserve it. Here I am compelled to say, that there is a great insensibility to the gards it as an evil to which we as a nation comparably greater than any which arise. I forget the kindness which she showed by its corrupting influences, is an evil intensibility to the gards it as an evil to which we as a nation comparably greater than any which arise. I forget the kindness which she showed me. 'And do you remember when you left, leaving a tracet at that lady's house?' comparably greater than any which arise from incompetent legislation, or mere political errors. And this practice of assigning to politics a rank above morals, would find a sure correction in that profound respect to the Almighty, and to his designs, which will lead men to weigh all interests in the balances of rectitude and the Lord blessed the reading of it to the conversion of her soul; it was also the means of the conversion of several to the conversion of several conversion. truth, and to regard primarily the moral of her children and neighbors, and there and permanent well-being of their spesociety.' The tears of the good doctor showed something of the feelings of his heart. The young man resumed, 'I have not, sir, quite told you all. I am one of FAMILY LOVE. that lady's children, and owe my conver-The spirit of family is the second soul

> with which he accompanied the reading of that tract to my mind, and I am now Dr. Coke, on my way to conference to

# SLAVE TRADE IN TUNIS.

they, the Christians of Spain and Portugal, broke those treaties. The Bey of Tunis ratified no such treaties with Great Britain, but promised Great Britain and her representative at his Court, Sir Thomas Read, to abolish the slave-trade in his territory; and the Bey has kept his promise. Among other evident proofs, we cite one which very recently took place, from a letter of Mr. Lusco, a Sfax, dated 25th November, 1842. In his letter, Mr. Lusco says:

few days ago, when immediately the shiekhs of those districts presented themgospel. If it has sometimes been lost to the chiefs of the caravan, and, the general eye, it has always been rein the name of the Bey, informed them, that, as soon as they passed the frontiers the Bey, those slaves were free, and

Avarice starves its keeper to surfeit him submit to more mortifications to lose heaven, than the martyr undergoes to gain it. Avarice is a passion full of paradox, a madness full of method; for, although the miser is the most mercenary of all beings, yet he serves the worst master more faithfully than some Christians do the best, and will take nothing He falls down and worships the for it. He falls down and worships the God of this world, but will have neither its pomps, its vanities nor its pleasures, for his trouble. He begins to accumulte treasure as a mean to happiness, and by a common but morbid association, he continues to accumulate it as an end. He lives poor, to die rich; and is the mere jailor of his house, and the-turnkey of his wealth. Impoverished by his gold, he slaves harder to imprison it in his chest, than his brother slave to liberate it from the mine .- Lacon.

for it; fight for it; die for it; any thing

### BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1843.

### CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

The calls are numerous and urgent to the exercise of the beneficent spirit of Him who went about doing good." Never were they more so. They are from heaven, and demand at least attentive consideration. They are to-kens of God's regard to his people, and should be hailed with gratitude. They direct us to a tic appropriation of all we have, to the berance of the great designs of God for the aption of a fallen world, and confer on us or of being co-workers with all the hosts of heaven.

But are they not too often met in the spirit usness and complaint? Do not even they, who profess to have given themselver and all they have to the Lord, too often demu when the opportunity is presented to evince the sincerity of their professions, by lighten-ing the toils and gladdening the hearts of se who have entered the Lord's harvestfield, to reap "the precious grain?" Perhap besitation and reluctance often evinced. arise from ignorance of the comparative im- too short for them to stretch themselves upon it indecision as to the extent of their respective themselves in it. They are the enemies of Go claims; and then they are by no means unand will one day "stand forth confessed," in ble; for the most devoted Christian, their true character. whose means are limited-and we know of none who have means without limit-may well pause, before he imparts to any single object of charity, the whole amount of what he has to bestow for the advancement of the kingdo of Christ. Discretion must be used in the disposition of his Lord's goods, though none of

But the disciples of Christ have not a mor precious privilege allowed them in this world than that of emulating the example ess to the enlargment of his kingdom. They honor Him. They bless the world. They secure to themselves the sweetest pleasures that intelligent beings can know; and ures which the children of this world cannot carry one inch beyond the grave. And when

This is a matter that cannot be well done. physically speaking, in reference to the common affairs of life. People feel that their own eyes are organs of very fair respectability, given them for their own special use, and therefore they do, they see very well, and are not often very seri-

But in moral matters there is a wonderful propensity to borrow other people's eyes, and act on till the world be added, that they have none of their own, Great questions in morals and religion, and those of vital interest to the soul's welfare, are contemplated and decided, not by independent and personal examination of the Scriptures, a direct application to the great fountain of knowledge; but by the use of other men's minds, taking up what they have declared to be truth, without further inquiry. What numbers can give no other account of the reason why they hold a certain position, than that distinguished individcertain position, than that distinguished individuals do the same. They cannot suppose themselves wrong, while such and such illustrious names are on the side of the same opinions .protestant and papist alternately, according to his attention." On this fact an English author remarks, that this melancholy state of the distinguished poet's mind was owing to his never the faithful servants of the living God. wing searched for himself the living word of are few Pope-like poets, but many Pope-like re-

# "LIBERALITY."

Few words in our language are more fre-quontly perverted than this. On the tongues of many, it means nothing. Others use it to express that which lies next door to nothing-a careless sort of indifference to every thing, except the gratification of personal vanity in claiming the merit of thinking well of every one who thinks well of himself. They seem to imagine it the indication of a large and noble mind, to accord to every one (unless it be the undeviating friend of truth) the meed of honesty in principle, sincerity in belief, and good intentions, even in error and sin. Catholicism like this. may well enough become the pagan or the infidel, but has no more connexion with Christianity, than any vice which stains the whole record story from the beginning. True liberality doubtless makes allowance for the imperfections inseparable from human nature—for the prejudices and false impressions incident to efect education, and for the effects of unhappy associations often formed in young minds, during the immaturity of the reasoning powers. But it is far enough from conceding onesty of purpose and purity of heart to the man who rejects the counsels of God, and emnot spoken indistinctly in his word, nor darkenhas not given his testimony in language anintel-ligible, on points of vital moment to man as an immortal and accountable being, so that he has a just excuse for misapprohending it. All is

plain, and the wayfaring man though a fool may | Bunyan's Meeting-house will soon be, if it is | the churches were blest in almost all parts of | guide him aright in his future co-operation with understand if he will, what God requires him to believe and to do. The fault of misconception on the great points of religious obligation, lies not in the head, but in the heart—in that alienation of the affections, which by the Apostle is styled "emnity against God." And this admits of no excuse; nor can it be palliated by soft terms and courtly phrases, nor concealed by the flimsy covering of liberality "falsely so called." Whoever rejects the doctrine of repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Je Christ, does it because his heart loathes the hu miliation involved in those duties. And so of

every other doctrine peculiar to the Revelation of God. And whoever rejects the Scriptures or mutilates them, or perverts them, and yields to them no other deference than he pays to the productions of men confessedly uninspired while they come to him attested by the strong est evidence imaginable, is an infidel in hear more than in understanding. The same is true of the whole body of errorists, who embrace such views of God and his government, as leave them at liberty to indulge their evil propensities rse, and glory in their freedom from without remo the shackles of superstition. Liberality, however exercised toward these men, will be found a be the various calls, and consequent and a covering too narrow that they may wrap

### DONATION VISITS.

"To do good and communicate, forget not," s a divine injunction which we are happy to believe is coming to be more and more regarded by the churches. For evidence of this, our readers are referred to the frequent notices of " Donation Visits," which appear in the religious papers of the day-not that a tithe of such "visits" are publicly noticed-but enough to show of their Lord, in the consecration of all they that the spirit of early liberality toward God's ministers is reviving, and that the common sympathies between religious teachers and their congregations are gaining strength. And in view of the fact, that more strenuous and systransfer to the Paradise of God, those treas- tematic efforts have rarely been made than re cently, to alienate the affections of the people from their pastors, and to break down the Sabthe miseries and wants of a world lying in bath, the church, and the ministry-it is an ocwickedness are spread out before them-when casion of fervent gratitude to heaven, that such the earnest entreaties of the Missionary on tokens of mutual confidence and affection are heathen ground, or amid the wastes of Zion, whose eye affects his heart, fall upon the ear—family now and then by common consent, and when the cry comes up from all quarters, with spend a few hours in the free interchange of the force of deafening thunder: "Come over social feeling-in partaking of the bounties of and help us "-can the eye be shut, the ear deaf the Great Giver-in swelling the song of grateand the heart unmoved? Will not the cry be ful praise—in the indulgence of sweet reminisinstantly raised: "Lord! what wilt thou have cences of the past-and in the invocation of me to do?" So does the spirit of true Chris- heaven's blessing on the congregation, the tian beneficence invariably act. It delights to church universal and the world-is surely both and it know what is duty. It takes hold on duty as rational and scriptural. It is an encouragement a privilege. It lives, it labors, it saves, it to the pastor. It is a gratification to the people. prays, it agonizes, that the blessings of salva- It awakens and invigorates the best affections tion may be diffused as widely as the calami- of all hearts, while it contributes to diminish the

who have learned that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." We are greatly deceived, if the recollections of the past, and the anticoletions of the future, did not so mingle with the acter of it, it was much more like a mighty rushipations of the future, did not so mingle with the pleasures of that " passing hour," as to produce and will use them. And the consequence is, a chastened elevation of mind, a spirit of fervent gratitude, and of humble trust in God, highcultivation of the spirit which will never rest, till the WORLD is blessed " with the ministry of

A few years ago an intelligent gentleman in London interested himself in exploring that part of the city where the above named structure This habit of deference to others is as absurd still existed, for the purpose of making what thing which has fallen under human observation. an abuse of the mind's eyes, as always relying on discoveries he could in regard to it. The largother people's sight, and shutting one's own eyes, er part of the building had been occupied would be in relation to natural vision. The about twenty years by a mill-wright, the rubcelebrated poet Pope remarked to Dr. Atterbury, bish of whose machinery formed a curious con-"that he had been accustomed to read authors trast with the dusty pew-doors and fractured on both sides of the Catholic and Protestant wainscotting of this ancient place of worship. controversy, and that consequently he had been | Part of the gallery still remained, with the same wooden pegs still sticking in its front which the principles of the author who had last gained once held the uncouth hats of those, once contemptuously designated "Round-heads" and "Puritans," but who were, in great multitudes,

"The double doors of entrance to the build-God, but having given up himself, in moral ing," says the visiter, "are precisely the same ons, to see with other people's eyes. There as once admitted the worshippers of a former age, and the pulpit itself might yet have been in existence, but for the Vandalic exercise of the axe and hatchet which followed the occupation of this building for the purposes of commerce and trade. The front of the meeting-house, toward the street is entirely devoid of interest, so far as the picturesque is concerned, from the circumstance of the windows having been boarded up by the present possessor for the purposes

John Bunyan was an eminently popular preacher in his day, and this old Sanctuary has peen the scene of his eminently successful labors. One of the oldest of his biographers remarks, that "if but one day's notice was given twelve hundred at seven o'clock on a dark win-

ter's morning, even in the week days."

It is a curious fact, that though Bunyan was a dissenter, and fell under the displeasure of the ecclesiastical powers of that day, yet he found in one of the most distinguished Bishops a warm patron and most efficient friend. This was Barlow, the Bishop of Lincoln. In the spirit of true Catholicism he interposed in behalf of Bunyan while lying in Bedford jail, and procured his deliverance after he had been imprisoned braces opinions or indulges habits, that conflict with the plain dictates of revelation. God has not spoken indistinctly in his word, nor darkened counsel by words without knowledge. He grim, a spirit at a great remove from that of

not already, numbered with the things that have perished utterly. But that noble fruit of his prison labors, Pilgrim's Progress, will be an enduring monument of his piety and genius. The despised preacher of a former age is preach-

mazing interest as the Pilgrim's Progress. Men The influence of a revival in College upon those who are already professors of religion, is a consideration of great importance. The character of their piety, as it respects its outward manifestation, at least, is often essentially changed and improved by it. Parsons, the missionary, was hopefully pious by the grateful hearts of millions. The church of God in the world and the church triumphant in Heaven are witnesses, how, out of weakness God has perfected strength, and by the despised of this world has added living stones to the highest genius and learning have acof this world has added living stones to the Eternal Temple of his glory.

### ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

A union meeting was held in Park street rch on Thursday evening last, for prayer, is behalf of the colleges and literary institutions of

Rev. Mr. Riddell, Secretary of the Educatio Society, made a statement respecting the number of students in the Colleges of the United States, varying somewhat from the statement in the last census. He stated the number of colleges to be 103, and the students about 10,000. The thirteen colleges in New England, he said, contained this year a little short of 2000 students, undergraduates, about 100 less than last year. During the year there had been revivals at Williams and Amherst Col leges; but Mr. R. said he had no information of special interest, respecting the state of religion in any of the colleges at present.

Mr. Riddell gave an interesting sketch of the various revivals which have marked the history of some of the New England Colleges, which we subjoin, he having kindly furnished us with

AMHERST.—There have been six or seven in amberst College since it was founded in 1821. So that probably every class has been favored with a revival while in college.

The first revival, in 1823, was one of great in It commenced in February and contin terest. It commenced in February and continued to the close of the term in April. "At one period," says the recorded history of this revival, "the heavens poured down righteousness, and it seemed as if every sinner would be converted." At the close of this revival, out of ninety students in college it was hoped that more than seventy, including the former church members and the subjects of the work, were

of all hearts, while it contributes to diminish the distance that is unavoidably created between the parties, by their respective relations to each other, and inspire them with new and delight following fallen man thither—and on the command of God and the example of Christ, as authority for labor and sacrifice, which nothing but presumption and madness can disregard.

USING OTHER PEOPLE'S EYES.

This is a matter that cannot he well done. lege went home to their parents without a hor in Christ. Dr. Humphrey, who gives an account ing wind than any thing to which I can con

> The third revival, in 1828, was not so rapid vent gratitude, and of humble trust in God, high-ly propitious to the interests of piety, and the About 14 of the students were subjects of it; the previous revival.

some of them persons who had passed through In the fourth revival, which was in 1831.

among all classes of our students. We have been able satisfactorily to trace out a connec-tion between the concert and more than one revival in the seminary; and I doubt not the disclosures of the great day, in respect to this But this year (1835) the evidences of the divine obvious than on any former occasion, and it sconer became apparent that the spirit of God was silently moving upon the minds of the impenitent." About 20 students were hopefully the subjects of grace during this revival: many f them among the most promising young me

in the college.

There has been at least one revival in Amherst College since 1835, and I know not but there has been more than one. That which I

there has been more than one. I hat which i refer to was during the last summer.

MIDDLEBURY.—In Middlebury College, ten revivals were enjoyed from the foundation of the College up to the year 1840—a period of 40 years. The number of students hopefully converted in these revivals is computed at about 160. This is about half of the whole number of professors of religion who had graduated at the sors of religion who had graduated at the

professors of religion who had graduated at the College previous to 1840.

WILLIAMS.—Williams College has been blessed with frequent and powerful revivals. The first revival was in 1806. Others in 1812, and in 1815, after which date I have no means of obtaining an account of the revivals which occurred. The results of the revival of 1806 have been often alluded to in this place. By its influence Samuel J. Mills, who was a member of College, though he himself was pious before he entered, was enabled to diffuse his devoted spirit through a choice circle who raised this College to the distinction of being the birth place of American Missions. In 1808, they formed a Society which was first proposed as a Missiona-Society which was first proposed as a Missionary Board—and ultimately led to the formatio of the A. B. C. F. M. and the American Bible So the meeting-house where he generally preached would not hold half the people who attended.

Three thousand have been gathered together in this remote part of the town; and not less than twelve hundred at seven o'clock on a dark winnated the Sandwich Islands Mission.—Of the students, converted during the revival of the students, converted during the revival of the students, converted up and fostered there were the sandwich Islands Mission.—Of the students are the sandwich Islands Mission.—Of the sandwich Islands Mission.

24 who were hopefully converted in the revival of 1812, thirteen became ministers.—Of 12 in 1815, nine became ministers.

YALE.—The first revival in Yale College of which I find any record, was in 1741. The celebrated divine, Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, was a sphicet of this review.

subject of this revival.

There were seventeen revivals, in different years, between 1775 and 1837. Jeremiah Evarts was a subject of the revival in 1802, Rev. Dr. Cornelius of that of 1812, and the late Dr. Nevins of that of 1815. In 1831, there were 100 converted.

Since 1837, there have been one or two revivals, of the particulars of which I am not in

ormed.

Thus in a period of 100 years, in the history of his college, we find there have been more than wenty distinct effusions of the Holy Spirit; of which three were before the commencement of

the present century.

The year 1831 was probably the most remarkable for the number of revivals with which

the United States. During this year, and nearly at the same time, there were revivals in fron freelve to fifteen colleges. And the number of students converted was between three and four hundred.

The influence of early parental instruction The despised preacher of a former age is preaching in the voice of his writings to millions of the present generation, and we are not among those who shall deny that all future time shall not recognize on his pages the friend of sinners, the teacher of the right ways of the Lord.

It is a most singular chapter in the history of man, that one, in so humble life, of so obscure an origin, and, during the first of his career, one so degraded, should have produced a work of such amazing interest as the Pilgrim's Progress. Men

The influence of a revival in College upo

"Jesus revealed himself in his glory." H journal in his Life contains an interesting accou of these trials of his mind, which resulted of these trials of his mind, which resulted in establishing him in such an elevated Christian character. His biographer says, that this was eminently a new era in his Christian life, and he now received an impulse in religion which he never lost.

To illustrate the importance of revivals in Colleges at the present time—it may be stated, that while the whole number of students in the Colleges this year is diminished, compared with

Colleges this year is diminished, compared with that of the last year, the number of pious students is probably diminished in a still greate proportion. In one College, the freshmen class coutained, I have understood, but 12 or 15—while the proportion convent in former with the proportion of the pro while the proportion common in former years would have carried the number as high as 25 or 30.-This result is to be expected.

We have received files of the Friend of In dia-published at Serampore, in the province of Bengal-to the 6th October last. The news has been anticipated by accounts through the English papers. We glean from the papers a few

Great fears had been entertained of famil and desolation, in consequence of drought These fears were removed, however, by timely and frequent rains in the various districts of the north western provinces. Considerable indignation is expressed at the

onduct of an English steamboat captain, who suffered a vessel to sink, and many lives to be lost, when he might, as was thought, have prevented the disaster. The native boatmen are ometimes charged with apathy and indifference to the calls of humanity in similar cases, but they themselves could not but wonder at such nduct in an Englishman and a Christian. We have before stated that an attempt was

naking to abolish lotteries, which, under the sanction of Government, have had a very demoralizing effect in India. We are sorry to see hat the attempt has for the present failed. The so that the spread of vice and immorality is once more to be accelerated by the guardians of public morals, and the treasury of the State. again to be contaminated by pefarious gains.

The cholera has made sad ravages in India. A whole missionary establishment, consisting of six persons from Germany, has been swept away by it. Forty-seven men and seven women and children, belonging to one of the British regiments, died of cholera on board a vessel, on the passage from Bombay to Kerachee. The cholera was making fearful ravages throughout the Burmese empire. It had carried off present loud call, to make known to the ignosome of the members of the royal family, and whole villages had been depopulated.

A frightful accident occurred at Calcutta on the 2d Oct. A large quantity of gunpowder exploded, owing it is said to a European's smoking a segar near the place in which it was stored. He was blown to pieces; seven or eight houses were blown down, and twenty or thirty natives, some dead, others dying, were taken to the Medical Hospital. Between twenty and thirty lives were lost.

### [From our Correspondent.] MISSIONARY MEETING AT ANDOVER.

The following Missionaries received their Instructions in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, Andover, on Sabbath evening last, Feb. MYERS, of Whitehall, N. Y.; Miss Fidelia peace, as may appear most eligible. FISK, of Shelburne; and Bishop MAR YOHANNAN, of Oroomiah. All were present, except Miss Myers. Mr.

and thence to the Koordish mountains, and join the branch of the mission under the care of Dr. Grant, and his associates. All the others expect to labor in the plain of Oroomiah. The wo unmarried ladies will reside in the families of the missionaries, and will take charge of female schools among the Nestorians. Messrs. Perkins and Bliss were educated at Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, and Mr. Stoddard at Yale College, and in the Theological department of the same institution. It was an interesting spectacle to behold so goodly and select a company of highly educated young Christians on the eve of embarking on their sub lime embassy to Persia. Among them is a relative of the sainted and never to be forgotten Pliny Fisk, and also one connected with the family of President Edwards, who, almost one hundred years ago, wrote "An Humble Attempt to promote explicit Agreement and visible Union of God's People, in extraordinary Prayer, for the Revival. of Religion and the Advancement of Christ's Feelings of sadness hardly found a place in the land. Much of the pain of separation is taken Instead of lingering on the darker shades of the scene, one prefers to look forward a few years, and see the sentiment of the sweet lyrist fulfilled in the highest sense,
"There Persia, glorious to behold."

The Instructions were delivered by Dr. Anderson, and were characterized by the thorough knowledge of the subject, sound judgment and comprehensive views, which have deservedly stamped a high value upon the missionary papers which come from his pen. He addressed Mar Yohannan at some length, and in a manne which fitted to produce a salutary impression, and to evening, at Amory Hall.

he mission. The principal topics embraced in the Instructions were the proper methods of dealing with the Roman Catholics, who are intruding themselves on nearly all our missions the great importance of the preaching of the gospel, over all the other modes of gaining access to the heathen; and the indispensable necessity of a high order of talent in the foreign which is appended to the Catalogue, is 43. The ssionary, especially of that kind which will enable him to preach the gospel with energy

has prevailed to a considerable extent, that those

who are inefficient preachers in their native

ceptably in a strange dialect. Mr. Perkins also delivered an address, which was partly directed to his missionary associates, and partly to the students of the Seminary. It embraced a series of valuable counsels, drawn phere in which there is nothing but the elements of contagion and death, were very impressive. Equally opportune were his observations on the necessity of hope in him who labors among the

foreign missionary enterprise. "Rejoicing in hope," must be his motto every day. Some appropriate remarks were made in Eng ish by Mar Yohannan, who also pronounce the benediction. He expressed, repeatedly, his fervent gratitude for the blessings which the American churches have been the means of bestowing on him and his people. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Woods, who affectionately commended the missionaries to the great Head of the church. " A very crowded audience listened with unabated interest to the close of the protracted services. We may add, that interesting and appropriate sermons were preached in the chapel, in the forenoon by Mr. Perkins,

and in the afternoon, by Mr. Bliss.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES .- All the Missionaries mentioned in the foregoing account of the meeting at Andover, took their departure from this port yesterday, in the bark Emma Isadora, for Smyrna, on their way to join the Nestorian mission. Religious services were held on board the vessel previous to her sailing, prayer being offered by Rev. Mr. Adams. May the prayers of the churches and the blessing of

The Directors of the London Missionary So ciety have promptly resolved to meet the additional obligations imposed upon them, in common with the Church of Christ throughout the world, by the providence of God in opening China to the efforts of Christian benevolence. For nearly forty years this society has faithful-Government has authorized a lottery for 1843; ly and patiently prosecuted its operations for the introduction of the blessings of true religion into that benighted empire. Under its auspices. the indefatigable Dr. Morrison accomplished the great work of translating the Holy tures into the language of the many millions of that idolatrous nation. The Chinese Dictionary, too, by which the future acquisition of that dif ficult language has been so greatly facilitated, is another result of Dr. Morrison's invaluable la-

The Society has now a goodly band of missionaries in the field, well qualified to meet the rant Chinese the riches of the love of Christ. But-as the Directors say, in a recent special appeal to the Christian public in Great Britainthey " are not only anxious that the brethren already in the field should be employed with the greatest measure of efficiency, but, deeply sensible of the inadequacy of their present resources to meet the opening prospects, they have determined to adopt the best measures for sending forth, during the ensuing two years, ten or twelve additional missionaries for China, with a view of entering upon stations which the present limited number must leave unsupplied."

Already has the Society adopted measures for the removal of the Anglo-Chinese College from Malacca (distant about fifteen hundred miles from China,) to the island of Hong-Kong. To that station, likewise, the printing-presses and 26th, viz. Rev. Justin Perkins and Mrs. Per- various missionary apparatus of the Society are kins; Rev. David T. Stoddard, of Northamp- to be transferred; and while a part of the middard, of Marblehead; Rev. sionaries are to be located on the island, the EDWIN E. BLISS, of West Springfield, and Mrs. remainder are to proceed to such of the Chinese cities, opened for commerce by the treaty of

Do the American churches realize that this emphatic providential call from China is also to bers of the bar being the dobaters. and Mrs. Bliss expect to proceed to Oroomiah, can Board be speedily strengthened, that they them? And shall not the hands of the Ameri may be efficient agents in blessing that great empire with the influences of the divine word

# THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

Since the Southern interest has prevailed in Congress in the application of the gag-law prin-ciple, we at the North have become very tena-cious of the right of petition—so much so, that a limitation of it. It is, however, like all other rights, subject to the laws of propriety and courtesy, and not therefore an unlimited right. The county, for the abolition of Capital Punishment Kingdom on Earth." The occasion was one of as are the most zealous advocates of judicial murder. The petition will be found in our account of the proceedings of the Legislature. It bosom, so cheerful were the hearts of the mis-is too obviously disrespectful both to the Legislature and to the clergy, against whom it seems away, on account of the happy Providence, by which they go out under the experienced guidtent familiar to this community. To those who are acquainted with the origin of such an unworthy step, it will be less a matter of surprise than pain. There was a disposition in the Legslature not to receive the petition; but a tender, and perhaps just, regard for the sacred right of petition, prevailed; and the petition was

We would remind our readers that Mr Hastings delivers his last lecture upon this subject this

### ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

We have received the Catalogue, for 1843, of this, which we are happy to call a growing institution. The faculty consists of four professors, besides the President, Edward Beecher, D. D. There are 67 students—54 in the collegiate, and 12 in the preparatory department.— tory of wasted energies and acquisitions in the The present number of its alumni, a list of prosecution of wars; that the business of man date of the first graduating class is 1835. The year 1840 sent out the largest graduating class, ception. In discussing the subject geographic and eloquence. It is an erroneous idea, which 9 in number. The present Senior class numbers 23, and the Freshman class, 19. The estimated annual expense, at this college, exclusive tongue, are qualified to present religious truth of vacations, is \$95. Beard from 50 cents to \$1,50 per week. It is proposed to establish a medical department at the earliest possible day.

lege, the Trustees say :-It is well known at home and abro embraced a series of valuable counsels, drawn from his experience, on the importance in the missionary of careful attention to the bodily health, to the cultivation of the mind, and especially of the moral feelings. His remarks on the importance of eminent piety in the foreign missionary, arising from his total withdrawal from the thousand salutary influences of a Christian land, and his exposure to a moral atmostian land, and his exposure to a moral atmosti peril. Under these circumstances, its guar-s and friends feel fully determined, to make every effort and every sacrifice, to sustain it through the storm, in full confidence that their friends and fellow citizens will most cheerfully appear, for the rescue of an enterprise so indipensable to the well being of present and com-ing generations, at the carliest possible hour." eathen. No one, who is inclined to despondency, from any cause, should engage in the

### SHOCKING BARBARITIES.

We have had accounts within a few days of everal murderous transactions of a very shocking nature, showing the dreadful excesses of human depravity and mental alienation and delusion.

Thoughts on Spiritual Subjects, translated from the writings of Fenelon. Boston: Samuel Usion.

G. Simpkins. 148 pp. 18mo.

We learn, verbally, that a Mr. Brown, of Exeter, N. H. who is known in this vicinity probably as an agent of an Insurance Company in Exeter, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, in a fit ditional volume acceptable. The present seof mental alienation, caused by excitement on lections are on various topics relating to the the subject of Millerism. Such is the current report, but we cannot, of course, vouch for its itual Works. From what we have read of

a tragical affair occurred in Marblehead. A ed his part well, and that the selections we Mr. Kimball and his wife, it seems, have not liv- such as, perhaps, to increase the estimation in ed together for some time, on account of his al- which Fenelon is held, as among the best and leged ill treatment of her. Kimball is a carpen- most spiritual of the Roman Catholic writers. ter, residing last in Haverhill, and on Sunday afternoon called to see his wife at the house of her father, Mr. James Smith, in Marblehead, His language was very offensive, and Mr. Smith ordered him to go out of the house; upon which he drew a pistol, aiming it at his wife, and discharged a bullet into her body. The physicians consider her recovery doubtful. Kimball professes to have been instigated by jealousy to of the volume is to provide a collection his murderous attempt. He has been arrested, hymns suited to all the forms of social warship

The Newark, N. J. Advertiser relates a most distressing case which occurred in that city last week. The wife of Mr. Leverich, who had exhibited symptoms of mental alienation for some days, put arsenic in a cup of coffee, and divided the fatal dose between her two little children and herself. The eldest child was a boy of 2 1-2 years, and the youngest an infant of 8 months. Both children and the mother died within a few hours. The Newark Advertiser says :-"It is said that her mind had been troubled some time on the subject of Millerism, though we do not learn that she said much on that subject during her last moments. It is believed, however, by her friends, that it had much influence on her mind, and had its effect in producing the fatal consequences here recorded."

TEMPERANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- A M Fitzgibbon has recently been lecturing with very good success in several towns in New apshire. His lectures have been illustrated by the use of a still, which has produced quite an edifying effect in extracting alcohol from liquors which are not believed by all to be alcoholic .-In Henniker, as the Concord Courier informs us, the still told some rather unpleasant tales about a Mr. Davis's rum; whereupon Mr. Davis was induced to give up the traffic, sign the pledge, and turn all his liquor into the river .-In Bradford, N. H. also, a dealer in liquor was brought to the same sense of duty; but, having some regard for the fishes, he threw his poison into the gutter.

PUBLIC DEBATES .- The debates at the Tab. ernacle in New York have attracted attention throughout the country. The Journal of Commerce and the Observer represent Mr. Cheever's argument in favor of capital punishment as having been exceedingly able and triumphantly successful over his opponent; and as having among those who have visited the State, that settled, apparently, the vexed question in the the soil is rocky and barren. This is true, ft general estimation. The question of extending least the first, of the parts bordering on the the right of suffrage to the colored population is seacoast, which are precisely the portions of the now under discussion, two distinguished mem- State seen by those who go to Hallowell of

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.-We have But while, (in common with all the Atlantic ceived the Catalogue of this institution for coast north and east of Sandy Hook, reckening 1842-3. The number of students is 141, viz:- the Connecticut instead of the Long Island theological students, 20; undergraduates, 57; shore as the coast,) our shores are rock bound, preparatory students, 64. Rev. Dr. George E. and our rivers, below the head of tidewater, Peirce is president.

TEMPERANOE MEETINGS -A series of tomperance meetings was commenced on Tuesday toil, and being within reach of navigation and evening of this week, at Faneuil Hall. Towe can hardly tolerate anything that looks like morrow evening is set apart for a Tea Party, for the benefit of the Washingtonians.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED MAN GONE .question came up in our Legislature on Monday, PETER A. JAY, an eminent lawyer and citizen of in consequence of the presentation of a petition New-York, died last week. He was the eldest have in Maine, he must go up the vallies of of a very remarkable character, and not entitled, upon any principle, to serious consideration. It years Recorder of the city of New York, and Kennebec, Penobscot, and a host of smaller was a petition, presented as we understand by had held other public civil trusts; and was also streams, quite to the St. Johns, famous in treaty a Universalist minister, a member from Essex a member and officer of many charitable and making annals, and he will find intervale literary institutions, Vice President of the Amer- not less broad or beautiful than those of or, if such punishment be continued, for trans- ican Bible Society, President of the N. Y. His- the Mohawk or the Connecticut. If he seed fering the duty of hangman to such of the clergy torical Society, &c. He was an excellent man, them in April, he may ask when "the springand very highly esteemed both in public and time of year is coming." But in July he

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fifth Anniversary Address before the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, in South Hadley, Mass. By Rev. Edward Hitchcock, L.L. D. Professor in Amberst College.

This address, delivered in August last, is but recently published. It is not, as might have been expected of an address on such an occasion, confined to the subject of female education; neither has the author fallen into any beaten

mense waste of mind, it is maintained, both in warming those cities could be added to the inthe neglect of communities and individuals to ventory of our mineral wreath, is not so clear.

powers of the mind to things useless and hurtful This position is illustrated in three aspects, his torically, geographically and individually. In regard to the first, it is shown by a glance at the leading features of all nations, that the his tory of wasted energies and acquisitions in the has been to persecute and destroy his fellows benevolent effort being only the infrequent ex. cally, the author takes an imaginary tour of exploration over the globe, and finds an incalcula ble amount of wasted and perverted mind in Protestant and in Catholic Europe-a pervading ignorance in the oriental dominions of Moha medanism-a still more revolting degredation in the "Celestial Empire"-and in the populous regions of Hindostan and Japan, Farther India and especially in Australia and Polynesia, as well as the almost entire continent of Africa, an utter and almost unalleviated intellectual desclation.-Under the third head, some individual habits and employments are pointed out, as checking the progress of intellect or exerting a bad influence upon society : such, for instance as the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks-the cultivation and use of tobace luxurious living, in which much intellectual en ergy is wasted in the preparation of food, and in which woman, especially, is kept in culinary thraldom-the war spirit-slavery-the excitement and discussions of party politics-the passion for accumulating property—the relish for things artificial, the love of dress, of money, &c. -and indolence and irresolution.-The address

is well worth reading and thinking about.

Mrs. Follen's selections from Fenelon har been pretty extensively circulated in this country, and so well approved as to make an adspiritual life, and are taken from Fenelon's Spirthis little volume, we should think the trans-The Salem Gazette states that on Sunday last lator-whose name is not given-had perform

Sacred Melodies: designed for Conference Concerts, and Sabbath Schools. Worcester Published by Warren Lazell.

The hymns contained in this little value are, for the most part, such as are familiar to at tendants upon conferences, concerts, and Sal bath schools: and such as Christians has long sanctioned by popular use. The plan and it strikes us a good plan.

Lucilla: or the Reading of the Bible. By Adolph Monod. Translated from the French. New York: Robert Carter. 240 pp. 18mo.

The author is a Protestant minister of France of talents, and established piety and Christian zeal. The design is, in the form of a corres pondence, to prove the inspiration of the Scriptures, and lay down rules for the in terpretation of them. The work, originally in tended to meet the Infidelity and Romanism France, is well calculated to resist the same forms of error, which unfortunately are exten sively prevalent in this country.

Baptism its Own Witness : or Reflections : gested by reading the "Baptized Child." By William Hague, Pastor of the Federal Stret Baptist Church. Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln.

A review of Rev. N. Adams's well known work, " The Baptized Child,"

Periodicals.-We have received the Marci numbers of sundry Periodicals-the Pioneer, ublished in this city by Leland and Whiting-The Foreign Missionary Chronicle-The Home Missionary, the contents of which we shall notice as usual next week-and The Baptist Missionary Magazine.

### [From our Correspondent.] LETTERS FROM MAINE-No. VIII.

MY DEAR SIR-Having dwelt, longer than intended, upon the external features of our State, and made it manifest, I hope, that w are worth visiting by those who love to see what the God of nature has done, I proceed

### to say something of our SOIL. PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES.

Bangor by water, or to Portland by the rail road or the old stage route from Portsmouti seem like noble channels cut through gran ite ledges, there are many fertile nooks and sunny slopes which well reward the farmer's a market, are in reality more lucrative than the fairest and fattest prairie-land which I have seen at the West, loaded with corn that would not bring enough to pay a Yankee for gathering it. But if a traveller would see what soil we

forgets that he is in a high latitude, and where the winters are long. The climate is rather cold for the great staple grain of New England, Indian corn, which is liable to be met by an early frost. But Maine potatoes, at least are well known, and as to wheat, I have not any statistics at hand, except that \$200,000 was paid in a single year by the State as bountymoney to those who raised this article.

The mineral resources of Maine are not yet fully appreciated, even by her own people. Dr. Jackson, State geologist, once said in my hearreceived, and then the petitioners had leave to withdraw. The right of petition is not sacred to those who can thus shamelessly abuse it.

The topic of the address is a novel one, and the discussion of it ingenious and of a strictly practical character. The Waste of Mind is the build them, and slate enough to cover them.

Whether the iron fixtures and the coal for the strictly practical character. cultivate the mind at all, and in devoting the though both these articles, I believe, certainly

the former, has been found and to a small tent, wrought. Copperas mines are in opera on Jewel's Island, near Portland, and gyp (plaster of Paris) abounds in some of the ern sections. Kennebunk granite will suffer by comparison even with the Quit as the Portland Exchange may testify, Thomaston lime and marble are of excel quality, though the latter has been but I

But after all, the great wreath of Maine above ground. Our forests, now associa chiefly with ideas of speculation and ruin, of immense value. Probably no good tim land has ever been sold for more than was worth. The loss and ruin arose, eit from fraud as to the quality, or from an bility on the part of the purchaser to meet payments and wait for the reinbursement wi good timber land, in any accessible situate is sure ultimately to yield. Those who capital to pay their notes as they became and still retain their Eastern lands, con er it a better investment for their child than any six per cent stock. Neither ension nor repudiation can touch it. for building and for fuel must be had as l as the world stands; and vast tracts cove with lofty pine trees, and traversed by str down which, in the spring freshets, logs easily be floated to tide water, must be we money, and more money than has ever been paid for such in this State.

In speaking of our resources, I must omit the item of water power. It is that in those days of steam, water wheels, thought loss of than formerly; and pro they will continue to turn, as long as "wirruns." And it is really impossible to define limits which this branch of dynamics reach in Maine, whenever population and ital, and a more enlightened system of State icy, shall call forth the reserved and wasted er of our hundred streams and tide-was estuaries. There are as yet but few tide r n our State, but there is no end to the facil for them. Scores of narrow straits with I rocky banks near the debouchure of s streams and creeks into the sea, afford opponity for dams to be built. And tides vary from 14 to 40 feet will create both "head fall " to any needful extent.

And then the mill-sites on our rivers numerous and excellent. Something is alre done at Kennebunk on the Mousam, at \$ on the river of that name, at Saccarappa the Presumscot, and at Lewiston and Bru wick on the Androscoggiu, as well as at places, principally in the lumber way howe farther east. But all these factory villages capable of almost indefinite extension, with the facilities they enjoy for transportion, either by railroad or by navigable ters extending in some cases up to their dams, must eventually approach at least to size and importance of the Massachusetta Rhode Island manufacturing towns.

At Lewiston Falls, of which I spoke in former letter, under the head of scenery, th is water, and fall, and room for canals buildings, fully equal, in the opinion of a d tinguished engineer, to Lowell itself, the Ma chester of America. There is now too capital here, and too little encouragement en to foreign capitalists, to admit of any gr extension of manufactures. Our wise legis porations, even for the promotion of the wealth and internal improvement, and mind one of the old classical line:

" Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."

All our railroad and other corporations compelled to encounter this jealousy, which indeed suicidal to the interests of the Sta But Yankee enterprise is invincible; and resources will yet be fully developed, so one half million of inhabitants will become million before many years, and our sol waterfalls lose somewhat of their beauty they acquire utility. Yours, M. W.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

DEDICATION IN TOPSFIELD.—The new meing-house recently erected by the Congreg tional parish in Topsfield, was dedicated Wednesday, last week. The services, will were highly interesting and impressive, were follows:—Invocation, and Reading of Scriptu by Rev. Mr. Coggin, of Boxford; Prayer Rev. Mr. Fitz, of Ipswich; Sermon, by R. Mr. McLoud, pastor of the church; Dedicate Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Braman, Georgetow Benediction.

The sermon was from 95th Psalm, 6th of the verses. The preacher delineated in a for Thereses. The preacher defineated in a for ble manner the duty of a regular and conscietious attendance upon the public social worsh of God, and portrayed some of the many mo and spiritual privileges and advantages what those are sure to realize who go up to the Hou of the Lord in company, and who are careful discharge the obligations, which attach to eve community, to maintain public worship, and give at least one day in the week to the asset bling of themselves together.

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The house stands upon the spot which old one occupied, and is a neat, commodio and comfortable place of worship. The sty of the finish and decoration, particularly of interior, combines the simple and the beauti in a very pleasing manner.—Salem Gaz.

Missionary Ordained.—Mir. Edwin Bliss, was ordained as a missionary to the Netorians in Persia, on the 16th ult. at West Spris field. The exercises were as follows:—Reaing of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. R. Hazen, of Agawam; Sermon by Rev. Ru Anderson, D. D. of Boston, from 2d Chron. 236; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Porter Springfield; Charge by Rev. Mr. Porter Springfield; Right Hand of Fellowship by Re Mr. Wood of West Springfield; Concludit Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clapp of Cabotville; Be ediction by Mar Yohannan, the Nestoria Bishop.

The Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, we understand has been called to take charge of church in Providence, R. I., where he was we known as a faithful Pastor before he was settle in this city. Cit. in this city .- Chr. Obs.

# STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23 .- In the Senate, the tition of L. Kittredge and five hundred others, Lowell, limiting the tenure of Judicial offices 7 years, was referred to the Committee on the Judician of the Committee on the Committee of the Committee on the Committee of the C In the House, On motion of Mr Walley

Roxbury, the House went into Committee the Whole for the consideration of the bill fr the Senate, to reduce the salaries of the Gow nor, judges, and public officers, which was di cussed at length, but no action had upon it. A Message was received from his Excelle cy the Governor, relating to the Municip Court, and the Adjutant General's department

[This message recommends the abolitic the Municipal Court and the transfer of its po ers to the Court of Common Pleas, on the gro that a court of exclusive jurisdiction " is supp ed to have an influence upon the mind of judge, unfavorable to a fair, impartial, and i nane execution of the laws." An increase

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FRIDAY, FEB. 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Quincy, of the Committee on an order of the House of January 9, that the Annual Election Sermon shall hereafter be delivered in the House of

In the House, the bill for the reduction of salaries was further discussed.

The bill to repeal the intermarriage law was passed to be enacted, and "to prevent any afterclaps," a motion to reconsider was made and rejected.

Mr. Stevenson of Boston, submitted an order that the message of the Governor yesterday communicated to the Legislature be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire whether it has been usual in this to inquire whether it has been usual in this commonwealth, or under any free Government. Commonwealth, or under any free Government, for the Executive to urge upon the Legislature the passage of measures already pending in either of its branches.

SATURDAY, FEB. 25 .- In the Senate, Mr. Ab-SATURDAY, FEB. 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Ab-bott, from the Committee on the Judiciary, pre-sented a bill transferring the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of this city, to the Court of Common Pleas, and adding a new Judge to that Court. This bill, under a suspension of the rules was passed to be engrossed, and sent down to the House for concurrence.

[According to this bill the Courts remain pre sely as they did before-the duties of Judge of the Municipal Court being assigned to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and di-vided among them, so that no one shall sit in criminal cases more than three months at a time. An additional Judge is to be appointed.]

In the House, most of the forenoon was spen In the House, most of the forenoon was spent in discussing the Report of the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, recommending an enlargement of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester. The bill from the Senate in relation to the Municipal Court, passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

Monday, Fen. 27.—In the Senate, no business of the slightest inportance was transacted.

In the House, Mr. Prince of Essex, presented the following petition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in

To the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

The undersigned citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully represent:—that in their opinion, Capital Punishment is not only inexpedient and inefficacious as a means of preventing crime, but contrary to the dictates of enlightened humanity and the law of God. They therefore new your hopership hodies investigated the shell.

y. (Signed)-Joseph Southwick, Henry W. (Signed)—Joseph Southwick, Henry W., Williams, Wm. E. Haskell, Samuel Larned, 2d, John Sawyer, Oliver Johnson, Loring W. Reed, Charles Brown, William A. White, John Curtis, Jr. Charles K. Whipple, Frederic S. Cabot, Alexander Wilson, Hervey E. Western, t. James B. Richards, Joseph A. Whitmarsh, Nathaniel Gale, Benjamin Pray, Nathaniel Wells, Joseph K. Porter, Wm. G. Edwards, Levi Robinson.

Mr. Gibbens, of Boston, remarked, that it was

Thursday, F.B. 23.—In the Senate, the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was resumed—it was read a third time and passed—Mr. Benton moved that it be reconsidered and recommitted to the Naval Committee to amend it by striking out the clause making appropriation for the African Squadron. It did not prevail, and the bill was finally passed.

In the House, after some useless discussion, the bill to amend the act for the preservation of the lives of passengers on steam vessels, was passed.

attempts amidst great confusion and disorder, to present to the House, the famoms "Latimer

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.—In the Senate, the only business of interest was the passage of the bill repealing the Bankrupt Laue, in the same form and shape as it passed the House—yeas 32, nays 13. Mr. Choate made a long speech against the repeal, urging the impropriety and inconsistency of it.

In the House, the general appropriation bill was under consideration, but nothing done. A

chives in Paris, a year or two since, with a view to his contemplated work on the American Revolution, discovered an original letter from Dr. Franklin, (then in France) to Count de Vergennes, dated in 1782, in which the Dr. speaks of Instance. February 18-15.
Mr. Gibbens, of Boston, remarked, that it was a prospective to the member of the flower persons to make their excitones a grossly insulting petition, not only to the member of the flower persons to make their excitones a prosphroughout the State, and the control of the levery throughout the State, and the more of the flower persons to make their excitones a prosphroughout the State, and the potential properties of the control of the levery throughout the State, and the potential properties of the policy of the potential properties of the policy of the policy

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A mount to the was settled in this direct power as a settled in this critical parameters. As a mount to the was settled in this critical parameters and the provided of the parameters and the parameters and the parameters and the parameters and the provided of the parameters and the parameters and the parameters and the provided of the parameters and the p

An amendment offered by Mr. Merriwether, striking out the whole bill, and providing simply for a commercial agent to obtain information as to the state of trade, was rejected, 58 to 75.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and Mr. Adams having moved the previous question, it was passed to be engrossed, 49 to 59.

Wednesday, Pr. 1999. The storm of the storm; and at Analong, a few miles further up the coast, twenty-seven fishermen were lost. A Newcastle, a pleasant watering village in Ireland, forty-size fishermen periabed in the bill was the bound and the bill was roteed to be read a third time. In the House, Mr. C. I. Ingreall asked load, an Englishman, accompanient to draw up and the bill was roteed to be read a third time. In the House, Mr. C. I. Ingreall asked load, an Englishman, accompanient to draw up a slave dealer with the intention of selling the boy, who all the time that the baryain was forted to the resolution, calling on the President of the United States to communicate any correct with the British treath of the United States to communicate any correct of the United States to comm

financial condition of that country as most de-plorable. Legitimate commerce is nearly at an end. The revenue of the last year exhibited a deficiency of one-third beneath the returns of the preceding. The expenses of the State, it is said, far exceed its income.

passed.

Friday, Feb. 24.—In the Senate, the bankrupt bill was discussed, and laid over. An unusual number of private bills passed.

In the House, the rules were suspended to take up the bill suspending the operation of the Apportionment Act, so far as the next Congress is concerned. After some debate the House refused by yeas and nays to lay the bill on that ble, and then rejected it—30 to 91. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

Is said, far exceed its income.

Age of the European Sovereigns, on the first of January, 1843.—The King of Sweden, 79 years; the Pope, 77; King of the French, (9); the King of Pursuis, 46; the King of Pursuis, 49; the Emperor of Russia, 46; the King of Saxony, 45; the King of the two Sicilies, 33; the King of the Greeks, 27; the Sultan, 19; and lastly, Isabella of Spain, 12 years.

THE SCURYY-DREADFUL MORTALITY .- Letters have been received from Honolulu, contain-ing the melancholy intelligence of the death of the captain, chief mate, and four seamen, of ship the captain, chief mate, and four seamen, of ship petition," but he has thus far been unsuccessful. The petition is on a kind of frame in which is a roll. The reel is nearly a yard in length, and on it is a roll upon which are 51,863 names. The memorial is said to be half a mile long, and makes a roll, turned by cranks at each end, about the size of a barrel.] the 26th of October the ship reached Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, in charge of Mr. Paul Ewer, 3d mate, and anchored on the N. W. side of the island, the crew nearly all sick, and unable to do duty. The day after her arrival there, the mate died. While lying in this situation, she was discovered by a missionary on shore, who with several natives went on board, and finding that not one of the crew were able to propose the helm of the helm of

FIRE ON THE MILL DAM .- Between tw and 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, a fire broke out in the large Bex factory and Car-penter's shop on the Mill Dam, in Roxbury, belonging to Messrs, Horn and Sinclair. The

that of our government. Mr. Ingersoll attempted to read Sir Robert Peel's speech, but Mr. Wise objected to that as well as to the resolution. The resolution passed, however, amidst great confusion.]

Thursday, Flb. 23.—In the Senate, the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was resulted by the shock, which settled gently down into the sea below. The blast would save the company £1000 worth of the Navy Appropriation bill was resulted by the shock, which settled gently down into the sea below. The blast would save the company £1000 worth of control that it be reconsidered and Mr. Benton moved that it be takes a different to the Rounddown Cliff, which all the object being the Avance of the Thirteenth Ward. He had be followed to the toom nearly followed the bound of Conne quest on the 20th ult. at the City Hospital, on the body of Dr. Henry Mead, aged 65, a native of Connecticut. The deceased was formerly Alderman of the Tenth Ward, and afterwards Collector of the Thirteenth Ward. He had naving been drowned in a cellar. He had become greatly reduced in circumstances, and
was very destitute. He went to the City Hospital on Friday night to lodge. He became delirious and was attacked with convulsions on
Saturday, refused medicines, and died about 3
o'clock on Sunday morning. A post mortem
examination was made by Dr. Witherspoon, and
the jury found that deceased died of inflammation of the brain.—New York Jour of Com.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORWICH RAIL ROAD. Accident on the Norwich Rail Road.
A collision took place on Thursday evening last,
on the Norwich Railroad, accompanied with
serious injury. About 6 o'clock in the evening
the accommodation passenger train from Norwich met a train from Worcester, and before
the engines could be stopped, the two struck
with considerable force. One of the engineers,
Mr. Holt, had both arms broken, one at the
wrist and the other above the elbow. It was
found necessary to amputate in the latter case.
One of the brakemen, Mr. Cheney, had both legs
broken.

CALL OF DR. KRUMMACHER TO THIS COUN-TRY.—At a late meeting of the Synod of the German Reformed Church, the Rev. Frederick William Krummacher, D. D., of Elberfield, in the Kingdom of Prussia, was unanimously elected to the vacant Professorship in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg.—Chr. Obs.

HORRIBLE DEATH BY BURNING .- Mrs. Savage, a very respectable lady, 76 years of age, the mother of James S. Savage, the contracter of the Bunker Hill Monument, was burned to death on Thursday last, at the residence of her son in Gouch street, in Boston, by her clothes son in Gouch street, in Boston, by her clothes taking fire. Her daughter-in-law who was in attendance upon a sick child, perceived that something was burning in the house, went into the room of the old lady, and not finding her there, proceeded to the kitchen, and amid the dense smoke, discovered her mother with her clothes on fire. She died in about three hours have been been being best feel and the second seco -her body and arms being burnt completely black, and presenting a spectacle horrible to

FATAL CATASTROPHE FROM THE BURSTING FATAL CATASTROPHE FROM THE BURSTING OF A CANNON.—On Tuesday, while the ordnance corps at Fort Munroe were engaged at target firing, one of the cannon, an 18 pounder, bursted, and a fragment struck Sergeant Cunningham and completely cut him in two in the middle, propelling his head and shoulders against Capt. Hugar (the officer commanding) with such violence as to knock him down senseless. A Lieutenant and five or six men were also knocked down by the concussion, but not injured.—Norfolk Herald.

THE ICE BUSINESS.—The Bunker Hill Autora says:—The past week has been a very considered the such as the s

Jured.—Norfolk Herald.

The Ice Business.—The Bunker Hill Anrora says:—The past week has been a very favorable one for the harvesting process. It is calculated that the quantity of Ice cut from the Fresh Pond, per day has averaged three thousand tons. Yesterday not less than thirty-five hundred and horses, we understand.

The Ice Business.—The Bunker Hill Anrora says:—The past week has been a very favorable one for the harvesting process. It is calculated that the quantity of Ice cut from the Fresh Pond, per day has averaged three thousand tons. Yesterday not less than thirty-five hundred tons were cut. Over three hundred men and horses, we understand. tons. Yesterday not less than thirty-five hun-dred tons were cut. Over three hundred men and horses, we understand, were at work upon the Ice and in the Houses, during the day, and presented a sight worth going many miles to witness.

THE MILLER DELUSION. lerites had fixed upon Wednesday the 15th inst. as the winding up of sublunary matters, and made preparations to make their exit on that

The Senate of Maine, by a vote of 16 to 9, have voted to make the property of Railroad Companies in that State taxable as real estate.

J. U. Schilt, Esq., a well known commission merchant of Mobile, was found dead a few evenings since in his office. He had been missing for some twenty-four hours from home, and a search being made, he was discovered sitting in a chair at his desk, staff and cold.

The Norfolk Beacon states that nine persons were seriously wounded by the accident on the Wilmington (N. C.) Railroad on Sunday last, besides W. B. Hall, Esq. of Baltimore, who was killed outright. Ansong the wounded is a lady, who had her legibrokan in two places, and is not expected to survive.

The erysipelas, which has prevailed so generally in the northern part of Vermont, during the

The crysipelas, which has prevaited so generally in the northern part of Vermont, during the past winter, is still continuing its ravages in Orieans and Caledonia counties. At Orleans last week, says the Caledonian, there were at one time some seventy cases. At North Danville it has been more fatal probably, than at any other place, and has carried of there, as in other places, several citizens of great usefulness to the communities.

Mr. Jewert — I have given her recent work or relationship in free to be varied of commendation. Its design, plan, general a word of commendation.

for "sleeping in a steamboat boner, levee.

In Kenawha county, Va., 10,000 out of its 13,000 inhabitants have joined the temperance society; and Greenbriar county has about the same proportion of temperance men in it.

Friday the 17th ult. appears to have been in many places, the coldest day of the season. At many places, the coldest day of the season. At

## the engine was in operation, and the train was brought to a dead stand ! MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John B. Prince to Miss Sarah

M. Fowle; Mr. Allen Pratt to Miss Colors Publication M. Fowle; Mr. Allen Pratt to Miss Sarah

The Mr. Alen Pratt to Miss Oriann Lawrence, both of Chelsea; Mr. David Powers of
Abington to Miss Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of
Egra Vining, Est. of East Westment!

In this city, Mrs. Lydia Burr, of Ashby, 72; Mr. Wm. Horn, 47; Edward A. Rich, 28; Mr. Aaron Rand, 48; Mr. Robert Williams, 43; Feb. 23, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Hurd, wife of Mr. Calvin

ariet integrity and sound at the comment of the comment of the comment of this city, 79.

Marchased and given their city and the edition book.

This work was first published in 1836, and the edition was earhausted in a few weeks. It has since been published and extensively circulated in England and Scotland, In Haverhill, N. H. Mr. James ...
In Haverhill, N. H. Mr. James ...
In Lubec, Me. Mr. Joshun Oakes, a soldier of el and extensively circulated in England a flaw with has undergone a careful revision b and we are the sold and extensively circulated in England a flaw with has undergone a careful revision b and we are a soldier of the publisher, to render it a withor or the publisher, to render it a suthor or the publisher, to render it. the revolution, 84, a native of Cohasset, Ms. In Wayland, Feb. 13, Susannah Cutting, 93.

BOSTON RECORDER—Subscribers and Agents in the Coun-ER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. March 2. try who wish to avail themselves of the reduced price, are reminded that they must pay in advance.

Cy Notice Revoked.—In consequence of sickness in the family of hr. Skowell, the meeting of the Middlesez Union Association, which was to have been held next week, will be postponed till further notice. Perhaps the members will confer a favor on hr. Harrington, by forwarding to him their statistics, as soon as practicable, free of expense.

March 9. J. C. Bayast, Scribe.

Ma. Willis—Sir, in your paper of this week, I houter a communication from Dr. Brown, in which he does not refute a single statement of mine, or attempt it, but brings two charges forcein to the subject, viz. that I am not entitled to the appellation of M. D. and another of public conviction of falschood, and refers as proof to a certain publication relative to a patent right. I beg leave to inform the Dr. that if he or any of his friends will call upon me, I will show him my Dipioma of M. D. from Yale College, and also my Letters Patent from Washington. Such conduct needs no comment.

Maynes set veriles of preventest.

Magnus est veritas et prevateat, ALANSON ABBE, M. D.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.)
At market 440 Beef Cattle, 755 Sheep, and 160 Swine.
At market 440 Beef Cattle, 755 Sheep, and 160 Swine.
Privez-Beef Cattle-We quote to correspond with last week; about the same prices were obtained for a like quality, viz.—a few extra at \$5. First quality, \$4,50 a 4,70; second quality, \$4 a 4.55; third quality, \$4,50 a \$4.50.
Core and Catego-Very few sales.
Skep-Shine were made at prices made \$5.50 to 4,75.
Are were retailed from 41 2 to 5 1.2, a few small Shoats at 6c.

second quality, \$4 a 4.50; third quality, \$5,50 a \$4.50; Coar and Calesa—Very few sales.

Sace—Sales were made at prices from \$2.50 to 4.75.

Sace—Sales were made at prices from \$2.50 to 4.75.

Many valuable improvements have been made during the same short of the highest importance have been made the price carrent prior to the survival of the declines and the prices carrent prior to the survival of the sacemer.

COFTEN—The market is more quiet. We learn of no considerable sales.

FLOUR—Less activity for the article. Sales Genese, common herands, 4.81 a 4.57 and fancy, \$5; Onio 4.31 a 4.45 axis, 33 bils Fredericksharg, 4.12 and 250 de Bichmond for the same property.

For the construction of the highest importance have been made within the list we years. The practice of confining patients have been made within the list we years. The practice of confining patients have been made within the list we years. The practice of confining patients have been made within the list we years. The practice of confining patients have been made suring the property valuable improvements have been made during the property valuable improvements have been made suring the property valuable improvements have been made during the property valuable improvements have been made during the property valuable improvements have been made during the property valuable improvements have been made within the list we years. The property valuable improvements have been made during the property valuable improvements have been made within the list we years. The property valuable improvements have been made within the list we years. The property valuable improvements have been made valuable improvements have been made valuable improvements have been made valuable improveme

the clothing they had on.

A Mrs. Lee was frozen to death at Elkhorr, Wisconsin, two or three weeks since. On returning from the neighbors, she mistook the road, and got bewildered in the woods.

Mr. Byington, a democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, has been censured by that body for sending a disrespectful resolution to the Speaker.

The Scanate of Maine, by a vote of 16 to 9, have voted to make the property of Railroad Companies in that State taxable as real.

93,000 COPIES,

OF 7th Edition of Rev. Mr. Bannan's TOPICAL GREATION BOOK.

The publisher of this excellent and justly approved work for Sabbath Schook, take pleasure in announcing the SEVENTH EDITION, as just from the press. The fact that Twenty there is not the state of within 21 months, and that the demand is constantly on the increase, is evidence which cannot be gainsayed, that the work was needed, and that it is appreciated. Superincendent of the state of the sta

several citizens of great usefulness to the community.

It is estimated that the number of children in the State of New Jersey who do not attend school is over 26,000!

The Prince de Joinville is about to visit various points of the United States, in the frigate de Marseilles, accompanied by the steam frigate Gomer, to make arrangements for the reception of the Prench steam mail-packets.

A person, by name Robert Pollock, who, in the "course of time," has degenerated from a sober, respectable man, to a common drunkard, has lately been committed to the New Orleans prison, for "sleeping in a steamboat boiler," on the levee.

Friday the 17th ult. appears to have been in many places, the coldest day of the season. A Troy, N. Y., the mercury fell to twenty-one degrees below zero! and it is stated in the Norwalk Guzette, that on the Housatonic railroad the boiler of the locomotive actually congealed while train was been described by the state of the sta

is invaluable work, to be compared.

ret, at \$1 each.

A Book of the Navy, comprising a general history of the

action Marine, by John Frost, A. M., in numbers at 25 The American in Egypt, with Rambles through Arabia

23, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Hurd, wife of Mr. Calvin Hurd, 37.

In Dorchester, Mr. Frederick B. Randall, 22.
In Brighton, widow Eunice W. Cole, formerly of Sudbury, 63.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Persis, wife of Mr. Benjamin Teel, 58; Mr. Christian Schultz, 64; Mrs. Abigail Lovejoy, 57.
In Weymouth, Leonard Tirrell, Esq. 59
In North Bridgewater, Mr. Seth K. Agman, 86; leaving a family of 11 children, (whose average age is 42 years and 9 months.) 45 grand-children, age is 42 years and 9 months.) 45 grand-children, SAXTON, FEIRCE & CO. 133 19 Washington street.

SAXTON, FEIRCE & CO. 133 19 Washington street.

THE NEW-ENGLANDER. reminded that they must pay as advance.

Or The Suffelk South Association will meet on Twesday
March 7th, at No. 3. Beacon street, at 9, A. M. March 3.

Or Notice Revoked.—In consequence of sickness in the
family of br. Skowell, the meeting of the Middlease Union
Association, which was to have been held next week, will
be postponed till further notice. Ferhaps the members will
be postponed till further notice. The pays the members will
consider the state of the state of the state of the consequence of the state of the s WILDER & CO., publishers, 67 Washington street.

March 2.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION.

March 2.

2. C. BRYANT, Scribe.

2. Tennion Association will meet at Rev. C. Blodget's, in Pawtuckef, en Tunday, March 7 at 2 o'clock P. M.

Feb. 2. E. W. Remisson, Scribe.

Ms. Willia-Sir, in your paper of this week, I noticed a communication from Dr. Brown, in which he does not a communication from Dr. Brown, in which he does not an analysis of the communication from Dr. Brown, in which he does not a communication from Dr. Brown, in which he does not an analysis of the continuous particular and mine. Or attempt it, but

situation in the country. More than fifty thousand delibrative been expended upon the estate. An addition to the establishment of 180 feet has been constructed within the past year. A Gymnasum of 70 feet, and a bathing establishment have also been added.

In the treatment of the state of the Spiras nothing is a constructed and applied so as to harmonize perfectly with the known haws of the animal economy. Every thing necessary for health and the restoration of a good figure are applied with care and attention.

The practice of cutting in all cases of club feet, is not considered proper or necessary. Some cases require R, but many do not, and can be cared as well without as will like.

For other than first chousand cases have failen under my cognizance and care. My patients have come, not only from nearly every state in the Union, but also from many Foreign countries.

Many valuable improvements have been made during

COFFEE-Torm Black
considerable sales.
FLOUR-Less activity for the article. Sales Genesce,
common brands, 4.81 a 4.87 and fancy, \$5; Onlo 4.31 a 4.44
cash; 351 blus Frederickshorg, 4.12 and 250 do Richmoud
GRAIN-There is no change of importance—demand
GRAIN-There is no change of importance—demand
GRAIN-There is no change of importance—demand

ADAMS'S LETTER.

A Letter to Rev. Errs S. Gannett, of Boston, octasioned by his Tract on Atonement, by Nebeminsh Adams, Pastor of Essen afreet church, Boston—price II 12 cents each. Published and for sale by J. MUNEOE & CO. March S. Washington street.

DELENZE ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM.
DRACTICAL Instruction in Animal Magnetism, by
Delenze, Translated from the Fare edition, by Thomas C. Hartshorts. Second edition, received and for sale by
JAMES MUNEOE & CO. 13 Washington street. P. 16.

h both these articles, I believe, certainly

this on Spiritual Subjects, translated from verifings of Fenelon. Boston: Samuel Simpkins. 148 pp. 18mo.

The Baptized Child." ers of sundry Periodicals—the Pioneer,

[From our Correspondent.] TTERS FROM MAINE-No. VIII.

OIL, PRODUCTIONS AND RESOURCES.

petition," but he has thus far been unsuccessful.

about the size of a barrel.]
SATURDAY, FEB. 25.—In the Senate, the only

but contrary to the dictates of enlightened humany and the law of God. They therefore pray your honorable bodies immediately to abolish such punishment in this Commonwealth. If, however, such abolition shall, for any reason, be deemed inexpedient at the present time, either and importance of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island manufacturing towns.

At Lewiston Falls, of which I spoke in a former letter, under the head of scenery, there is water, and fall, and room for canais and buildings, fully equal, in the opinion of a distinguished engineer, to Lowell itself, the Manchester of America. There is now too little capital here, and too little encouragement give no foreign capitalists, to admit of any great extension of manufacturers. Our wise legislaters seem to have a special hortor of all corporations, even for the promotion of the old classical line:

"Timeo Dansos, et doas fermise."

but contrary to the dictates of enlightened humany therefore food. They therefore food. They therefore transportation, with the law of God. They therefore transportation, with the law of God. They therefore transportation, even for the promotion of the public wealth and internal improvement, and remind one of the old classical line:

"Timeo Dansos, et doas fermise."

but contrary to the dictates of enlightened humany therefore to God. They therefore pray your honorable bodies immediately to abolish such punishment in this Commonwealth. If, however, such abolition shall, for any reason, be deemed inexpedient at the present time. If, however, such abolition shall, for any reason, be deemed inexpedient at the present time. If, however, such abolition shall, for any reason, be deemed inexpedient at the present time. If, however, such abolition shall, for any reason, be deemed inexpedient at the present time. If, however, such abolition shall, for any reason, be deemed inexpedient at the present time. If, however, such abolition shall, for any reason, be deemed inexpedient at the present time. If, however, such abolition shall, for an sending the Count a map, whereon he had marksed with a red line, the limits of the United
States, as settled in the preliminaries between
England and America. Subsequently, Mr.
Sparks found in the archives a map answering

petitioners have leave to withdraw. The question upon the rejection of the petition was then put, and decided in the negative, by a vote of 118 to 158. Finally, the question of giving the petitioners leave to withdraw was put, and decided in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.—In the Senate there was nothing of the slightest importance done.

In the House, the sessions, both forencon and the interception of the slightest importance done.

In the House, the sessions, both forencon and the solicaming of the slightest importance done.

A Traing Situation Mes Susan Gardner.

Budget:

The Disaster at Troy.—The whole number of persons ascertained to have been killed by the land-slide at Troy on the 17th ult. is 18. The bodies of 16 have been recovered. The bodies of 16 have been recovere

[For the Boston Recorder.] THE SABBATH.

Thy Sabbaths, Lord, I love ! Emblems of future rest, Where kindred spirits meet above To be forever blest.

How sweet these sacred days! Ye worldly cares away! I would be filled with love and praise, With Jesus I would stay.

On Earth, 'tis sweet to hold Communion with my God; In Heaven, my love shall ne'er grow cold, Nor shall I need the rod.

On Earth too oft I rove. And grieve my Saviour's heart :

On Earth too of trove.

And given my Saviour's heart;
It is related in the Gentleman's Magning of the saviour's heart of the

near the Mohegan settlement. Shortly which his zeal discovered. A host of after, a boat containing her officers landed upon the shore. They directed their ly improving the small and perhaps im-steps to the dwelling of Uncas, where which had ever characterized his treatment of the whites. The lieutenant of the ship was a tall, athletic youth, with a form like an Apollo, and a countenance indicative of energy and daring, heightened in expression by a hazel eye of extreme beauty; he was one formed to captivate the heart of woman. Sunny, eye seated in one corner of the rude cabin, watched him with intense interest.

| Aman can scarcely be too avaricious the future shall gaze upon and admire. A man can scarcely be too avaricious form like an Apollo, and a countenance in the acquisition of knowledge; he should hoard up his intellectual gains with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but unlike the lucre-seeking miser, must put only the lucre-seeking miser to the form names, and consequently, that those the lucre seeking in the country will be furnished as alove. Address, SAATON, PEBICE & CO. 153 12 Washington steek, Boston, pet pland. The lucre shall gaze upon and admire.

| A man can scarcely be too avaricious the energy of the acquisition of knowledge; he should hoard up his intellectual gains with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but will be furnished as alove. Address, SAATON, Pelicc & CO. 153 12 Washington steek, Boston, post for \$1. Chan-morned in the country. Address, S they were received with that cordiality may become as foundation stones of a which had ever characterized his treatwere received with that cordiality

attended to the control of the shape of the ber he house of the hut of the chirchinthe wine cup was passed freely round, and their boisterrom smith betrayed its 
exhibitrating effect. It was near the house 
of middight when they left the shore and 
rowed back to the ship. Having grown 
stupid from the deep potations they had 
imbibed, they failed to notice the absence 
of the young licutenant, who lingered 
near the hut of Uncas. He had attentively gazed upon Sunnyeve, and, struct, 
the ship of the shore and 
nome, and carry her to England. Landing the ship, and 
the ship of the shore and 
the companions, be concealed himself behind 
a tree until the plashing of the oars in 
formed him they were rowing to 
the 
ship. Carefully looking around him, 
lest his movements might be observed, 
he entered the cabin. Uncas had fallen 
saleep, and was stretched upon the floor. 
Sanuyeve was seated near him; her 
yes were bathed in tears, and her face 
expressed the deepest grief. She started 
shut his kind appearance of the office 
supparable to be 
shut his kind appearance of the office 
supparable to be 
proved, he entered the cabin to 
shore a shear, he urged her to leave 
the home of her childhood, and accom
pany him to England. He pictured to 
her the mistress of his splendid fortune. 
Sunnyeye looked for a moment upon 
the sleeping form of the father, and her 
the the mistress of his splendid fortune. 
Sunnyeye looked for a moment upon 
the sleeping form of the father, and her 
the love show the place 
the home of her childhood, and accom
pany him to England. He pictured to 
her the mistress of his splendid fortune. 
Sunnyeys looked for a moment upon 
the sleeping form of the father, and her 
the love a father of 
sunnyers looked for a moment upon 
the sleeping form of the father, and her 
the love of duty, and love, all powerful 
love, outweighing every other considera
ties love for the condition of 

the plant of the condition of 

the plant of the condition of 

sunnyers looked for a moment upon 

the sleeping form of the father, and her 

the lo

sprung up, all sails were loosened, the listened as to wisdom unanswerable, were anchor weighed, and before sunrise the lovely Sunnyeye was many leagues from the scenes of her childhood, and was never heard of after.

My limits will not allow me to detail

the subsequent history of Uncas. Crushed in spirit by the loss of the only stay of his declining years, and disheartened by the rapid decrease of his tribe, who had suffered severe losses in their numerous battles, he rapidly sunk to the tomb—and though his deeds of noble daring have been told in every clime, and his name written in the archives of our country, nought but the moss-covered base of an unfinished monument now points out the spot where he sleeps Charles H. Brainard.

summer, that a gallant ship from England associated with the brightest discoveries sailed up the Thames, and anchored of science, and is borne by the planet

struck dumb at the coming of the true. The nobles, the populace, the professions, the whole nation, from the cottage to the throne, were awakened, as by the sound of a trumpet; and the same sum-mons which awoke them, filled their hearts with the patriot ardor that in the day of battle made them invincible. Burke, too, formed a class for himself. As a public writer he had no equal and no similar.—Rev. G. Croly.

### THE STATE PRISON.

The extracts from the annual report of the Chaplain of the State Prison, in last week's Recorder, were rendered unintelligible by the accidental transposition of some of the lines. We therefore reprint the extracts, [relating to

miles north of Norwich. Through the benevolence of the neighboring citizens a small church and school house were some time since erected, and the effort situation of the second of the

THE MERMAID.—A number of scientific gentlemen in Charleston, S. C. have taken the crouble to examine this humbug, and to publish a statement of the manner in which it is man-

"The lower part is the tail, together with the skin of the body of a fish of the order Mal-acopterygii Abdominalis of Cuvier, which in-cludes a large family of fishes, whose rays are all soft, followed by a second one, small and adi-

pose this gross deception on the public, is the following:—the body of a monkey (the hips and lower extremities having been removed) is in-serted into the skin of the fish deprived of its serted into the skin of the fish deprived of its head—the vertebral column of the monkey descending eight or ten inches into the fish's skin. The termination of the fish skin upwards can be traced without much difficulty round the body, resting on the skin of the monkey, which passes underneath."

promoting the spiritual renovation of those under their charge."

EJECTMENT FROM A PEW.

The following case, related by the Newport (R. I.) Herald, brings to light a fact which may not be generally known, namely, that Catholic

Tourses person of the American A. S. School through more than fifty volumes. A complete book of persons of the American A. S. School through more about forty feathers the findous were expressived by the fluor persons of the the Superintendents, the second of the secon

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on WeDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next, under the care of Mr. M. P. Case, A. B. The rates of tuition will be fire same as is usual in schools of the kind. The Trustees have been at unusual pains, to procure teachers of the best qualifications and experience, and no pains will be spared on their part, to give their pulls through and practical knowledge. counting room, or Scholars will be fitted for college, counting room, or Scholars will be fitted for college, counting room, or men, Painting, Drawing, and Music the Fennale Department, Painting, Drawing, and Suice on the Piano Forte, with the taught by a lady who has had much experience in teaching those branches in Boaton for several years past.

The school is focated in a most delightful and retired town, which is much distinguished for its beathful climate and the morality of its inhabitants.

Board can be obtained in private fast and the morality of its inhabitants.

Board can be obtained in private fast and the morality of its inhabitants.

Board can be obtained in private fast and the morality of its inhabitants.

Board can be obtained in private fast and the morality of its inhabitants.

Board can be obtained in Private fast and the morality of its inhabitants.

Board can be obtained in Private fast and the morality of its inhabitants.

Board can be obtained in Private fast and the morality of its inhabitants. Teachers.
Fublish d and for sale by T. R. MARVIN, 24 Congress
Jan. 26. MEDHURST'S HISTORY OF CHINA.

TEMPLE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Thursday Feb. 16, at the Masonic Tempts, No. 8.
Turrow-For pupils over 12, \$15, per term. Under 12,

10.

For instruction in the Languages, and for incidentals, the usual additional charges with be made.

Application may be made to the Subscriber, at the Temple, or at the bouse of Dea, Hartshorn, 34 Hantock street.

Feb. 9.

W

MR. RUSSELI. ELOCUTION.

and to individual services of the ser

ISTORY of the Great Reformation of the 16th century, in Germany, Switzerland, &c. 3 vols, 12mo. 1 2 bound in cloth, 81. The Publisher of this edition of D'Aubigne's History deem it just to state that this is the only genuine edition published in this cantury, the edition most in course of publication in Philadelphia having omitted the notes, which Coders solicitally beginned by TAPFAN & DENNET, 114 Washington street.

MANHOOD,

R Scenes from the Past. A series of Poems, by William Planmer, Jr. 1 vol., 12mc. cloth. This day published by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington Feb. 16.

CEREMONIES AND TRADITIONS OF THE JEWS.

Jew. I vol. 8vo. Third edition received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 84 Washington street. F. 16.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, Treatise on the Necessity of Capital Punishment, by Jonathan Cogwell, D.D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Institute of Connecticut, 16me. Jecker 10 Members 10

A Treatise on the Necessity of Capital Punishment, by Jonathan Cogswell, D. D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Institute of Connect cut; just received and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

Peb. 10.

gion street.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE
the structure and operations of the National and Governments of the United States, designed for Marthorov Highest paper and Convenients of the United States, designed for Marthorov Highest in Boston. All calls and communications O S the structure and operations of the National and Consulted in any departure of the use of schools and rade mice, and for general readers, by Charles Mason, A. M. Counsellor at Law; just published, for onle by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

Feb. 16.

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Itoms of the National and State Governments of the United States, designed for the use of schools and Academics and for General Readers, by Charlen Mason, A. M. Counsellor at Law, 12mo.

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NO. 10---VOL. XXVII

RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder ] CALL FOR A CONVENTION

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EVANGELIZAT OF THE WORLD.

At a Convention, called by minis and laymen of several different commions, to take into consideration the cand practicability of evangelizing present generation of the heathen, of New York in the mo in the city of New York in the mont
May last, it was resolved, among of
things, that a Committee of one f
each denomination or body repres
in the Convention, be appointed, with
thority to call, within a year, a Con
tion of Delegates from the Protes
Evangelical Churches, and Benevo Institutions engaged in sending the pel to the nations of the earth, to cor and take measures on the subject of immediate evangelization of the wand that said Committee should power to increase their number, equ from the several denominations of Cl tians represented in the Convention, who might thereafter connect themse with the Committee.

The undersigned, the Committee

ganized in pursuance of the above a dient to appoint, and do hereby app Tuesday, the 9th day of May, 1843 P. M. as the time, and the city of York as the place, for the assemblin such Convention, and they earnestly vite the churches and institutions a named, to designate, in such manne they may think proper, some of t number, to attend and take part in it The proceedings of the Convention

May last have been extensively publis but as they may not have met the of all who may read this notice, deemed proper to state, that the un-signed were instructed, carefully "to stain from all interference with exis organizations or societies," and the vention, it was also expressly decla that it was not the object of the con-plated Convention to "instruct or trol any society now in existence, organize any new society, but to dis the claims of the heathen world upon Christian church; to look at the resou of the church to accomplish the w of fulfilling the parting command Christ to his disciples; to excite to m vigorous action; to unite in special pre to the great Head of the church for blessing upon the cause of missions, to promote the spirit of missions am the churches of the respective denom tions which should be represented." is presumed that the doings of the vention proposed will be of the same eral character, and will be guided by like spirit of fraternal union and enlar benevolence.
The immediate object of the Com-

tion may be regarded as threefold, 1st. Consultation between men of ferent Christian denominations on duties, means, and measures now reced, but not fully understood, or extens acknowledged as indispensable order to convey the gospel to the w world within a quarter of a century.

2dly. Agreement or union in the canal principles which should regulate efforts to evangelize the world.

3dly. Impression, or the promotion more deep and operative feeling of sonal responsibility in the bosom Christians, in respect to the known of the heathen, and the acknowled ability of the church of Christ to In order to facilitate the busines the Convention, the Committee prop to lay before it a series of topics, sim

to those named in the above extract, their discussion by speakers prepare the occasion. The former Convention was author to invite whom they should deem produced to unite with them, which they freely and as some may feel an interest in general design, who may not have b formally designated as delegates, it be expected that all ministers and lay who may be present, and shall appr of the principles and objects of this will be invited to become members of

Convention, and take a part in its deavors, in the course of its sitting secure the best results. The house in which the sittings of Convention will be held will be anne ed hereafter.

THOS. E. BOND, GEORGE PECK, Acthod. Epise Reformed D ELISHA YALE, HORACE HOLDEN, Presbyterian GEO. B. CHEEVER, Preshyterian. E. RICHARDSON, Baptist. Evang. Luth ALEX. PROCEETT, J. FORSYTH, Assoc. Reform LEGNARD BACON, HIRAM BINGHAM, STEPHEN H. TYNG, Protest Episo JOHN C. GULDIN, JOSEPH F. BERG, Germ. Reform DAVID BIGLER, MICHAEL MILLER, & United Breth New-York, Feb. 27, 1843.

REFORMATION.

The life time of the church of Ch and the life time of the individual C tians who compose the church, is a tracted struggle with the evil princi with various success. It is one long ries of declensions and reformation terspersed. Occasionally, evils lon-structed force their way, and cr a violent revolution. The reformation Luther's time is an illustration of ex eive iniquity and abomination condu-to its own cure. But this is pow-medicine for a patient threatened